

BABINA, M.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4749

Author : Bykhovskaya, M.S., Babina, M.P.

Title : Determination of the Content of Lead, Zinc and Thallium in the Air, by the Spectrographic Method.

Orig Pub : Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1956, No 7, 26-30

Vol.21,

Abstract : The work was carried out with an ISF-22 quartz spectrograph using a slit width of 0.015 mm; darkening of the lines was measured with a MF-22 microphotometer; quantitative determinations were carried out by the method of three standards. On excitation of the spectra in a carbon arc, of direct or alternating current, sensitivity of the method was of 0.01 mg Pb in the gas cloud of the arc, or of 0.03 mg in the sample, and of 0.01 and 0.03 mg Zn or of 0.003 and 0.01 mg Tl, respectively. On an excitation of the spectrum in a condenser spark the sensitivity of the determination is considerably lower.

Card 1/2

- 28 -

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4749

Spectrographic determination of Pb is interfered with by Sn, Cu and Zn, and sensitivity of Pb determination is not higher than the nephelometric determination as  $PbCrO_4$ . Zn can be determined in the presence of 5-fold excess of Cu, but sensitivity of the method is lower than that of the chemical method. The conditions of determination of Pb, Tl. (0.01 mg) and Zn are described.

Card 2/2

- 29 -

BABINA, M.D., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Technological specifications for methods of determining  
harmful substances in the air] Tekhnicheskie usloviia na  
metody opredeleniya vrednykh veshchestv v vozdukh. Moskva,  
Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz. Pt.1. 1960. 91 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Air--Pollution)

BYKHOVSKAYA, Mariya Solomonovna; GINZBURG, Slava L'vovna; KHALIZOVA,  
Ol'ga Dmitriyevna; BABINA, M.D., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I.,  
tekhn.red.

[Methods for detecting injurious substances in the air and other  
media; a practical manual] Metody opredeleniya vrednykh veshchestv  
v vozdukhe i drugikh sredakh; prakticheskoe rukovodstvo. Pod red.  
O.D.Khalizovoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. Pt.1. 1960. 311 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(AIR--ANALYSIS) (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

BABINE, M.D.

Polarographic determination of titanium in the air. Gig. i san.  
26 no.11:57-59 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabollevaniy  
AMN SSSR.

(TITANIUM—ANALYSIS) (AIR—ANALYSIS)

L 18532-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC

JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3004515

S/2948/62/000/004/0128/0133

AUTHORS: Sanotskiy, I. V.; Babina, M. D.TITLE: Distribution and excretion of titanium tetrachloride in cases of inhalation poisoning

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Toksikologiya novykh promyshlennyykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, no. 4, 1952, 128-133

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium tetrachloride, inhalation poisoning, excretion

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted on 12 white rats placed for 1 hour in a 100-liter chamber containing approximately 2 mg/liter of the products of hydrolysis of titanium tetrachloride (the concentration was obtained by placing into the chamber 5 ml of liquid  $TiCl_4$ ). Immediately following the 1-hour exposure, as well as after 1 day and 6 days, the animals were killed. The blood, lungs, urine, intestines with their contents, liver, and brain <sup>were</sup> analyzed for titanium by a method developed by M. D. Babina (which is described in detail). Immediately following exposure the highest concentration of titanium was found in the lungs, amounting to 28 mg/gm; the blood contained 10 mg/gm. One day after exposure the

Card 1/2

L 18532-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3004515

urine contained 10 mg/gm titanium, while the intestines with their contents had 25 mg/gm. The blood was free of titanium, and the lungs still contained 22 mg/gm. After 3 days the titanium content of the lungs amounted to 18 mg/gm, of the intestines--15 mg/gm, and of the urine--7 mg/gm. After 6 days the titanium content of the lungs was 15 mg/gm, of the intestines and liver--about 4 mg/gm, with practically none in the urine and brain. It is concluded that the main channel of titanium elimination is via the intestines, with the urine next. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 chart.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya promsankhimii instituta gigiyeny\* truda i profzabole-vaniy AMN SSSR (Laboratory of Industrial and Occupational Diseases, Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BABINA, M.D. (Moskva)

Determination of small quantities of titanium in biological substrates (urine and blood). Gig. truda i prof. zab. 6 no. 5:52-54 My'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний  
AMN SSSR.  
(TITANIUM IN THE BODY)  
(BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY) (URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

5,7300  
S/075/62/017/002/004/004  
B107/B138

5,7300

AUTHOR: Babina, M. D.

TITLE: Determination of germanium and germanium dioxide in air

10

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 17, no. 2, 1962, 252-253

15

TEXT: The colorimetric method described here uses phenyl fluorone for the determination of smallest germanium amounts (minimum 0.25  $\mu$ g) in air. Metallic germanium or germanium dioxide is collected by drawing air through a perchloro-vinyl or an ash-free filter. The filter is treated with 10 ml of 1% NaOH and 0.5 ml of hydrogen peroxide and the solution is heated until germanium is dissolved. The filter is then washed with 5 ml of alkali and the whole solution is allowed to boil for 15 min in order to remove  $H_2O_2$ .

20

Evaporation is made good by adding 3-4 ml of water. If the solution contains only germanium dioxide, no hydrogen peroxide will be necessary. The solution is neutralized and reduced to 9 N HCl. The product is shaken for two minutes with 10 ml of  $CCl_4$ . The extract is twice shaken for 1 min with 10 ml of 9 N HCl. The washed extract shaken up with 10 ml and then with 5 ml of water. 1.5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid is added to Card 1/2

25

30

X

Determination of germanium ...

S/075/62/017/002/004/004  
B107/B138

the separated aqueous phase. In the same manner, a colorimetric series with the following values is produced: 0-0.00025-0.0005-0.001-0.002-0.004-0.006-0.008-0.01 mg of Ge. 0.2 ml of 1% gelatin solution and 0.1 ml of 0.05% phenyl fluorone solution are then added to each of the samples simultaneously. The color intensity is compared after 30 min. There are 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR, Moskva  
(Institute of Labor Hygiene and Professional Diseases of the AMS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961

Card 2/2

35

40

45

50

55

60

X

BABINA, M.D.

Determination of terephthalic acid in the air. Gig. i san. 27 no.3:  
50-51 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний  
AMN SSSR.

(AIR--POLLUTION) (TEREPHTHALIC ACID)

VLADIMIROV, L.J.; SHUL'GINA, M.N.; VASILEVSKAYA, L.S.; ROZANOVA, N.A.;  
PLETYUSHKIN, A.A.; ZHUKOVA, L.K.; BABINA, M.D.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.5:548-549 '62.  
(MiRA 15:6)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for  
Vladimirov, Shul'gina). 2. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (for  
Vasilevskaya, Rozanova). 3. Institut metallurgii imeni A. A.  
Bakova (for Pletyushkin, Zhukova). 4. Institut gigiyeny i  
profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR (for Babina).  
(Metals--Analysis) (Water--Purification)

ZAYEVA, G.N.; BABINA, M.D.; FEDOROVA, V.I.; SHCHIRSKAYA, V.A.

Toxicological characteristics of polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene,  
and polypropylene. Toks. nov. prom. khim. veshch. no.5:136-149  
'63. (VTPR 17:9)

1. Sotrudniki laboratorii promyshlenno-sanitarnoy khimii instituta  
gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolovanii AIN SSSR (for Babina,  
Shchirskaya.)

BABINA, M.D.

Determination of chloroprene in air. Zhur. anal. khim. 20  
no. 11:1257-1259 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolеваний  
AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted November 28, 1964.

BABINA, M.V.

Effect of vitamin A on cholesterolinemia in hypertension. Tr.  
Akad. Med. nauk SSSR. Vol.20:113-122 1952. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director --A.L. Myasnikov,  
Active Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

BABINA, M.V.

Effect of vitamin D2 on cholesterinemia and experimental  
atherosclerosis. Tr. Akad. med. nauk USSR. Vol.20;122-128  
1952.  
(OIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- A.I. Myasnikov,  
Active Member AMN USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KONTOROVICH, A.E.; BABINA, N.M.; MININA, L.D.

Some geochemical features of the Neogene sediments in the  
Tura River and Naryn River of the West Siberian Plain.  
Geol. i geofiz. no. 613-14 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Sibirs'kiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii,  
geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Novosibirsk.  
(West Siberian Plain--Trace elements)

PERETTS, L.G.; BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDOMOVA, M.A.; BABINA, N.S.;  
SEMENOVA, N.S.

Effect of potassium permanganate on the poliomyelitis virus.  
Vop. virus 5 no.4:407-411 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike  
poliomyelita.  
(POLIOMYELITIS) (POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE)

BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDONOVA, N.A.; BABINA, N.S.; BOGDANOV, G.F.;  
SEMENOVA, N.S.

Effect of some acridine derivatives on the poliomyelitis and murine  
encephalomyelitis viruses. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:736-738 N-D '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike  
poliomyelita.

(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS) (POLIOMYELITIS)  
(ACRIDINE)

BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDOMOVA, M.A.; BABINA, N.S.; IVANOVA, O.D.;  
KISELEVA, L.F.; NEZNANSKAYA, I.I.

Increase of the antibody titer in two-stage immunization against  
poliomyelitis with a live vaccine. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:241 Mr-Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy institut po profilaktike poliomyelita.  
(POLIOMYELITIS--VACCINATION)

L 51818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016906

ER/0240/64/000/C03/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Sychkovskaya, O. V.; Babina, N. S.; Ivanova, O. D.; Kisaleva, L. F.

TITLE: Survivability and resistance of vaccine strains of the poliomyelitis virus in the environment

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 8, 1964, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: virology, virus, vaccine, medical experiment

ABSTRACT: Several vaccine and virulent strains of the polio virus were tested for survival in water and soil and for resistance to heating, various constant temperatures, drying, ultraviolet rays, and certain acids and bases. The results were determined by the cytopathic effect.

L 51818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016906

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh infektsiy, Sverdlovsk  
(Scientific Research Institute of Virus Infections)

SUBMITTED: 11Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

REEL #28

BAAKASHVILI, V.S.

TO